ZELENKO, Ye. F.

"Tuberculous Lung Cavities." (Roentgenological and Pathoanatomical Investigation.) Cand Med Sci, Ukrainian Sci Res Inst of Tuberculosis imeni Academician F. G. Yanovskiy, Min Health Ukrainian SSR; Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst imeni Academician A. A. Bogomolets, Kiev, 1955. (KL, No 11, Mar 55)

SO: Sum. No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

ROZENBERG, G.I., kand.med.nauk; PEKAR', P.P., kand.med.nauk; ZELENKO, Ye.F., kand.med.nauk; SOBOLEVA, L.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; LUCHINSKAYA, L.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis with metazid and larusan. Pat.,klin.i terap.tub. no.8:126-130 '58. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo i Odesskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skikh institutov tuberkuleza.
(TUBERCULOSIS) (ISONICOTINIC ACID)

ZELENKO, Ye.F. (Kiyev, ul. P.Osipenko, d.2, kv.1); MOKHNYUK, Yu.N.

Diagnosis of mitral valve calcifications and the surgical tactics in them. Klin.khir. no.11:40-45 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Klinika torakal'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.M. Amosov) Kiyevskogo instituta tuberkuleza.
(MITRAL VALVE—CALCIFICATION)

ZELENKO, Ye.F.

X-ray diagnosis of calcification of the mitral valve of the heart. Vrach. delo no.10:146-147 O '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Klinika torakal'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. N.M. Amosov) Ukrainskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza imeni akademika F.G. Yanovskogo.

ZeLenKov, A.G.

48-7-3/21

AUTHORS: Baranov, S.A., Zelenkov, A.G., Rodionov, Yu.F.

TITLE: Ionization Chambers with Grids (Ionizatsionnaya kamera s setkoy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Fiz., 1957, Vol. 21, Nr 7, pp. 913 - 917 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In recent years a number of spectrometric devices of great light intensity were developed which are based on the ionizing action of radiations. The so-called ionization chambers with grids were widely spread. The action of the grid consists in the removal of the influence of the positive ions so that the electron impulse amplitude is not dependent on the direction of the particles flying out of the target wall. Figure 1 shows the scheme of the chamber, its construction guaranteeing the possibility of a mutual exchange of the four α-radioactive sources under maintenance of the physical test conditions. The impulses run from the gathering electrode to the amplifier inlet, then to the discriminator which permits to cut part of the impulse amplitude as well as to amplify the rest to the necessary quantity. From the discriminator the impulses go to the multichannel differential amplitude analyzer. The high light intensity is to be con-

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Ionization Chambers with Grids

sidered as general advantage of these chambers, their dissolving power as characteristic quality. Further the construction and the functioning of these chambers are described and explained in detail (figure 2 to 8). The dependence of the noise intensity on the incandescent voltage of the first incandescent lamp is represented by figure 2. The selection of the optimum frequency characteristic was carried out according to the minimum of the distribution width of the impulse amplitudes of α -particles of the polonium target wall (figures 3 and 4). The curves of the dependence of the impube amplitudes on the voltage ratio on the chamber electrodes are to be seen on figure 5. Figure 6 gives the spectra of the α -particles of U^{233}, Pu^{239}, and Am^{241} which was used as standard. Figures 7 and 8 show the spectra of the α -particles of Th^{230} and Pu^{238}. This device is very useful for a number of works and especially for the analysis of micro-quantities of α-active isotopes. There are 8 figures and 7 references, 1 of which is Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/ 30-5)-6-42/45

AUTHORS: Yegiazarov, M. B., Zelenkov, A. G.

TITLE: From the Pages of the Periodical "Atomnaya Energiya" (Po stranitsam zhurnala "Atomnaya Energiya") 1956 - 1957 (1956 - 1957 gg.)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Nr 6, pp. 137-143 - (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In December 1955 it was decided in the Soviet Union to found this periodical. It is intended to promote the exchange of scientifical and technical experience as well as the exchange of information on new works on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. In the one and a half years of its existence this periodical gained great popularity at home and abroad. Readers of 30 foreign countries have taken out subscriptions and it has special editions in the Chinese People's Republic, the USA, England, the German Democratic Republic, and Japan, in Chinese, English, German and Japanese languages. This periodical as well as "Prilozheniye" comprises 5 technical fields relating to the main directions of atomic science and

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SOV/ 30-58-6-42/45

From the Pages of the Periodical "Atomnaya Energiya". 1956 - 1957

technique: atomic physics; atomic power engineering; atomic raw materials; the use of radioactive isotopes; atom-protection technique; on these fields original works by Soviet and foreign authors are published. Besides, this periodical also comprises the parts for "Novosti nauki i tekhniki", "Nauchnaya khronika" and "Kritika i bibliografiya". The first 5 numbers were published in 1956. Starting from 1957 this periodical has been published monthly and a supplementary issue, "Prilozheniye", once every two months. The authors describe the most interesting 84 works published in this periodical in the years 1956 - 1957, and the division of the material into groups according to subject is carefully checked. The lists containing the themes in this periodical are said to be very carelessly arranged. In autumn last year a conference of the readers of this periodical took place on which occasion an insufficient dealing with a number of problems was criticized. It was also said to be desirable to improve the quality of this periodical.

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SOV/30-58-6-42/45

From the Pages of the Periodical "Atomnaya Energiya". 1956 - 1957

1. Atomic energy--USSR 2. Literature

Card 3/3

ZELENKOV, A.G.

21 (7), 21 (8) SOV/89-7-1-18/26

AUTHOR: Rudakov, V. P.

TITLE: IX All-Union Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy (IX Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po yadernoy spektroskopii)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 76-79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The IX All-Union Conference was held from January 26 to February 2, 1959 at Khar'kov. More than 300 participants heard 100 lectures, the most important of which dealt with the following fields: Nuclear Theory, General problems of β-decay. A. S. Davydov (MGU): Theoretical classification of low-energy excited nuclear states. L. K. Peker: Deformed nuclei. B. L. Birbrain, L. K. Peker, L. A. Sliv (LFTI): Quadrupole oscillations of deformed nuclei. Ye. V. Inopin, V. [illegible] Gonchar, S. P. Tsytko (KhFTI): Calculation of the ft-values with matrix elements for β-transitions by means of the generalized nuclear model. S. T. Belyayev (IAE): Consideration of pair-correlation in nuclei. A. [illegible] (IAE): The application of the superconductivity model to nuclei for the purpose of calculating their moments of inertia. P. E. Nemirovskiy (IAE): Problems of the neutron stability of nuclei. [illegible] (IAE): The present stage in the theory of β-decay. [illegible]

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V. K. Grigor'yev, [illegible], Yu. V. Trebukhovskiy (ITEF): Measurement of the angular correlation between electron and neutrino in the decay of the neutron. V. N. Lobashev, [illegible] Nazarenko, [illegible] (LFTI): Measurement of the correlation between the transversal electron polarization and circular polarization of γ-quanta occurring in the decay of Sc^{46} and Co^{60}. Decay Schemes. γ-radiation of Nuclei. [illegible] Amfriyev, A. K. Val'ter, Yu. V. Gonchar, Ye. [illegible], A. N. L'vov, P. M. Tutakin, S. P. Tsytko, P. V. Sorokin, A. S. [illegible], I. Ya. Malakhov, A. [illegible] (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy Khar'kovskiy institut (Physico-technical Institute, Khar'kov)): The $Si^{28,29,30}(p,\gamma)$, $Ne^{20}(p,\gamma)$, $S^{32,34}(p,\gamma)$, $Ar^{40}(p,\gamma)$ and $N^{14}(p,\gamma)$ reactions. D. G. Alkhazov, A. P. Grinberg, G. M. Gusinskiy, N. Kh. Lemberg, V. V. Rozhdestvenskiy, [illegible] of the Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Physico-technical Institute): Investigation of the Coulomb excitation of the lower levels of some nuclei during their bombardment by multiply charged ions (C, N, O, and Ne). A. V. Kalyamin, A. N. Murin, [illegible], V. A. Yakovlev (RIAN): New isotopes Tu^{161}, Ho^{153}, Ho^{155} and Ho^{157}. B. S. Dzhelepov, V. A. Sergiyenko (LGU): Decay schemes of some neutron-deficient isotopes, set up on the basis of measurements of the coincidence of the internal conversion electrons. Spectroscopy Engineering. B. S. Dzhelepov, R. B. [illegible], V. [illegible], V. G. Chumin (RIAN): α-spectrometer with double focusing. S. A. [illegible], V. V. [illegible], A. G. [illegible], A. F. Malov, G. Ya. Shchepkin (IAE): Improved α-spectrometer. [illegible] Barchuk, [illegible], V. I. Gol'yshkin, V. A. [illegible] (IFAN UkrSSR): Magnetic spectrograph for heavy charged particles. The representatives of the Ministerstvo radiotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti (Ministry of the Radio-engineering Industry) gave a report about new multipliers. The Conference was closed by B. S. Dzhelepov, who stressed the fact that nuclear tables and reference works ought to be published much more quickly in order to be of real use to the experimenter.

Card 3/3

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SOV/89-7-3-14/29

21(10), 21(8)
AUTHORS: Baranov, S. A., Zelenkov, A. G., Shchepkin, G. Ya., Beruchko, V. V., Malov, A. F.

TITLE: A Large α-Spectrometer

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 262-264 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article is based on of a lecture delivered at the 9. All-Union Congress of Nuclear Spectroscopy (Khar'kov, January 1959). The spectrometer developed belongs to the $\pi\sqrt{2}$-type, in which, for the purpose of improving light intensity accompanied by a high degree of resolving power, the radius of the central orbit was considerably enlarged (155 cm). The magnet has the shape of a mushroom and is composed of 3 parts: the core, a cylindrical part, and 2 "hats" (photograph attached). The width of the poles is ~ 70 cm, the distance between them is 35 cm, and the total weight is 90 t. Profiled end pieces are fastened to the pole shoes, their form is calculated by means of an analytical method. The operation chamber has a content of ~ 1000 l. Evacuation is brought about by means of a VN-2 forepump. As a high-vacuum pump a VH-54-type unit is used. The operating vacuum amounts to some 10^{-6} torr. It is possible to measure 4 α-active pre-

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A Large α-Spectrometer

parations successively without the vacuum being influenced. The maximum size of the source is 100 . 10 mm. Recording of the α-particles is carried out either by means of a proportional counter or by means of thick-layered photo-plates. The magnetic field coils are fed by a selenium rectifier, which is, in turn, connected with a 35 kva motor generator by way of a DN-35 choke. Within the operational range of the device a current of 700-1300 a flows, which corresponds to a field strength of 2.0—3.5 kOe. Stabilization of the magnetic field is described more closely by reference 6. During the measurement the maximum deviation of the magnetic field from the previously adjusted value is less than 2.10^{-4} in the course of 8 hours of perpetual operation. The topography of field distribution was experimentally investigated with great exactitude. Boundary effects were eliminated in accordance with reference 7. On the basis of the topography it was possible to determine the shape of the diaphragm by which the α-beam is bounded. The maximum utilized solid angle of the device is 8.10^{-4} of 4π. The half width of the lines amounts to some hundredth parts of a percent. The dispersion of the device for the α-particles of Po^{210} was measured: 1.2 kev/mm. The α-sources may have a weight of up to 100 μg. Long-lived α-radiation sources with a half life of up to 2.10^{10} a still

Card 2/3

A Large α-Spectrometer

give useful measuring results. There are 2 figures and 7 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: May 8, 1959

Card 3/3

S/048/59/023/012/001/009
B006/B060

21,5300

AUTHORS: Baranov, S. A., Zelenkov, A. G., Shchepkin, G. Ya., Beruchko, V. V., Malov, A. F.

TITLE: A Large α-Spectrometer With Double Focusing

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol. 23, No. 12, pp. 1402 - 1410

TEXT: The present paper offers a description of an efficient α-spectrograph ($\pi\sqrt{2}$ - focusing), devised by the authors for the microscopic investigation of the α-decay. The magnetic field distribution in the gap may be approximated by the series $H/H_0 = 1 + a_1\eta + a_2\eta^2 + a_3\eta^3 + \ldots$, where H_0 denotes the field in the central orbit with the curvature radius ϱ_0; $\eta = \frac{\varrho-\varrho_0}{\varrho_0}$. The coefficients of the expansion were chosen to be $a_1 = -1/2$, $a_2 = 1/8$, $a_3 = 3/16$. ϱ_0 was chosen to be 155 cm to allow for the highest possible resolving power of the device and maximum light intensity. The

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A Large α-Spectrometer With Double Focusing S/048/59/023/012/001/009
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device, weighing 90 t, consists mainly of the magnet with the excitation winding and of the vacuum chamber placed into the gap between the poles. The width between the poles is ~70 cm, the gap width between them is 35 cm. Fig. 1 shows a picture of the complete equipment. Fig. 2 shows a cross-section through the magnet. Pressure reduction down to the magnitude of 10^{-6} torr was rendered possible by the connection of the chamber (~1000 l) to a forepump of type VN-2 and to a vacuum unit VA-5-4. Fig. 3 shows a cross-section through the complete spectrometer. The sources (maximum dimensions: 100·10 mm) were placed in a special device. Three similar diaphragms served for the limitation of the α-beam. The diaphragms are placed in the central part of the chamber (under angles of 100, 130, and 160°), where the beam has the maximum cross-section. The measuring of the α-beam is carried out by means of a proportional counter or by thick-layered photographic plates. Simultaneously a set of plates with a total area of 480·90 mm may be exposed. Fig. 4 shows the supply of the magnet schematically. The water-cooled magnet winding consists of a copper bar (170·10 mm cross-section) and has 53 turns. The working current intensity is 700-1300 a, corresponding to a field potential of 2.0 - 3.5 koe. More

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details are given in the connection. Fig. 5 shows a scheme of the system, briefly discussed, for the stabilization of the magnetic field. The H-measurement is carried out by means of the paramagnetic proton resonance. A 0.5% aqueous solution of manganese chloride was used for transmission. The solution filled in a vacuum pocket was directly placed in the magnet gap. The block diagram of the field meter is discussed and shown in Fig. 6. The error of this meter amounts to $1 \cdot 10^{-5}$. The investigation of the magnetic field topography is discussed next. For this purpose two devices were developed, one basing on the signal measurement by means of a ballistic galvanometer, the other basing on a signal compensation. Both devices were very sensitive (~0.05 oe/mm). Results may be seen in Fig. 8 and in a table. More accurate data will be supplied in another paper. Finally the ion-optical properties of this device are discussed. Fig. 9 shows the shape of the focal surface. The energy range $\Delta E/E_o$ of the α-particles was ~10% and was simultaneously recorded by photographic plates. The half-width of the lines within the whole range, was ~0.07. The dispersion dE/dx was $\approx 2.28 \cdot 10^{-4} E_o$/mm. This comes up to ~1.2 kev mm^{-1} for Po^{210} α-particles. The resolving power of the device is illustrated by the

α-spectrum of Cm^{242}, shown in Fig. 10. Finally the authors thank the following persons for interest and assistance: I. V. Kurchatov, L. A. Artsimovich, V. Z. Bychkov, A. M. Barinov, I. V. Naumov, S. M. Rubchinskiy, M. P. Zel'dovich, V. V. Zhukov, N. N. Semashko, D. V. Pavlov, A. A. Nikulichev, V. M. Kulakov, A. A. Arutyunov, S. N. Belen'kiy, A. I. Timoshinov, A. D. Runov, I. Ya. Leskov, and M. I. Dmitruk. There are 10 figures, 1 table, and 13 references: 6 Soviet.

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93669

S/048/60/024/009/002/015
B013/B063

24.6720

AUTHORS: Baranov, S. A., Zelenkov, A. G., Kulakov, V. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the Fine Structure of the Alpha Radiation of U^{234} and U^{235}

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 9, pp. 1035 - 1040

TEXT: The authors studied the fine structure of the alpha spectra of U^{234} and U^{235} by means of a large magnetic spectrograph with double focusing (Refs. 1 and 2) in the energy range 4150 ÷ 4800 kev. A uranium target enriched in U^{235}, which was produced by vacuum evaporation, served as the source. The target had a thickness of ~10 $\mu g/cm^2$. The spectrograph was calibrated with a group of U^{234} alphas. This group corresponds to the transition of Th^{230} to the ground state. Three well-known groups corresponding to the transitions to the rotational levels of

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Investigation of the Fine Structure of the Alpha Radiation of U^{234} and U^{235}

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B013/B063

Th^{230} (0^+, 2^+, and 4^+) were found in the α-ray spectrum of U^{234} (Fig. 1 and Table 1). The latter transition (4^+) was observed for the first time by means of a spectrograph. The values obtained for the energies and the relative intensities of the above-mentioned groups are in good agreement with the results of Refs. 3 - 6. The results of the investigation of the fine structure of the α-decay of U^{235} are given in Figs. 1 - 3 and Table 2. 13 groups of alphas were found altogether. The results published in the present paper do not contradict those obtained by means of an ionization chamber (Refs. 7 and 8), but differ considerably from the results of Refs. 9 - 11. This is especially true of groups of high intensity (Fig. 2). The analysis of the data obtained indicates that the fine-structure groups of the α-spectrum of U^{235} correspond to the transitions to the levels of four- or five single-particle states of Th^{231}. An energy-level scheme of the Th^{231} nucleus is suggested (Fig. 3). However, this scheme cannot make a claim to finality. The determination of a reliable scheme would require

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Investigation of the Fine Structure of the Alpha Radiation of U^{234} and U^{235}

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further experimental data, especially on the spectrum of conversion electrons. The authors thank V. V. Beruchko and A. I. Timoshinov for their assistance in the measurements, and V. F. Gorbunov, V. P. Zakharova, and V. K. Selikhov for their help in the preparation of sources. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 21 references: 7 Soviet.

Card 3/3

ZELENKOV, A. G., CAND PHYS-MATH SCI, "STUDY OF THE FINE STRUCTURE OF ~~THE~~ alpha- RADIATION OF CERTAIN ISOTOPES OF HEAVY ELEMENTS ~~WITH THE AID~~ by means OF THE NEW MAGNETIC alpha- ~~SPECTROGRAPH.~~" LENINGRAD, 1961. (ACAD SCI USSR, LENINGRAD PHYS-TECH INST IM A. F. IOFFE). (KL, 3-61, 203).

BARANOV, S.A.; KULAKOV, V.M.; SAMOYLOV, P.S.; ZELENKOV, A.G.; RODIONOV, Yu.F.; PIROZHKOV, S.V.

Fine structure of α-radiation from Pa^{231} and energy level scheme of the Ac^{227} nucleus. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 41 no.5:1475-1483 N '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Protactinium---Decay)
(Actinium) (Quantum theory)

ZELENKOV, A.G.

31769
S/056/61/041/006/008/054
B108/B138

24.6400

AUTHORS: Baranov, S. A., Kulakov, V. M., Samoylov, P. S., Zelenkov, A. G., Rodionov, Yu. F.

TITLE: The radioactive decay of Np^{237}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 6(12), 1961, 1733-1739

TEXT: The authors studied the radioactive decay of Np^{237} by means of magnetic double-focusing α- and β-spectrometers, spectrometric proportional counters, scintillation spectrometers, and other device described in previous papers (e.g. P. S. Samoylov. PTE, 6, 33, 1959). The α-spectrum from Np^{237} is highly complex, consisting of 20 monoenergetic lines (Table 1). The resolution of the β-spectrum was rather poor owing to the low activity and thickness of the source. Data on new γ-transitions for Pa^{233} as determined from the electron and gamma spectra are given in Table 2. An energy level scheme for Pa^{233} is constructed on the basis of

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The radioactive decay of Np^{237}

the data obtained (Fig. 2) which is not, however, regarded as complete. The authors thank S. N. Belen'kom, K. I. Merkulova, A. A. Arutyunov, Yu. I. Dmitriyev, and the student at MIFI, Yu. I. Filenko for help as well as G. I. Khlebnikov for the radiochemical purification of Np^{237}. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 24 references: 6 Soviet and 18 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: D. Strominger, J. M. Hollander. UCRL-6289, Berkeley, California, 1958; F. Stephens et al. Phys. Rev., 113, 212, 1959; J. Hubbs, J. Winicur. Bull. Am. Phys. Soc., 11, 319, 1958; J. Hamilton et al. UCRL-9438, Berkeley, California, 1960.

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1961

Legend to Table 1: (1) forbiddenness factor, (2) level energy, kev. * Sum $J_{13} + J_{14} + J_Z = 2.178$. ** Sum of three lines $\alpha_x + \alpha_y + \alpha_{15}$.

Legend to Table 2: γ-transition energies (kev) of Pa^{233} obtained with (1) β-spectrometer, (2) proportional counter, (3) γ-spectrometer. (4) multipolarity.

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S/056/62/043/003/010/063
B125/B102

AUTHORS: Baranov, S. A., Kulakov, V. M., Zelenkov, A. G., Shatinskiy, V. M.

TITLE: Investigation of α-decay of Am^{241}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 43, no. 3(9), 1962, 795 - 799

TEXT: Alpha decay of Am^{241} was studied with a double focusing α-spectrograph. At 4900 - 5560 kev more than 18 fine structure α-ray groups of Am^{241} were ascertained, most of them for the first time. The sources were made by sputtering americium nitrate onto a thin film of aluminum oxide. Their effective areas were 0.25; 0.5 and 1.5 cm^2 with $\leq 2 \mu g/cm^2$. Most of the lines are of a complex character. In α-decay of Am^{241} all known levels of Np^{237} are excited with significant probability. What are called favorable α-transitions produce the most strongly developed level band 5/2 - [523]. The α-transitions to Np^{237} levels with the energies 327, 369 and 372 kev

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S/056/62/043/003/010/063
B125/B102

Investigation of α-decay of Am^{241}

were observed for the first time. The rotational band is more or less certainly to be identified with k = 1/2. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1962

Table. Fine structure of the α-spectrum of Am^{241}.

Legend: (1) α-group; (2) energy of the α-particles in kev; (3) intensity; (4) coefficient of forbiddenness; (5) level energy in kev.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
α_0	5543	0,25	910	0	α_9	5242	$2,4\cdot10^{-3}$	170	396
α_1	5510	0,12	1300	32,5	α_8	5222	$1,3\cdot10^{-3}$	240	327
α_2	5584	86,0	1,3	59,5	α_{10}	5192	$6\cdot10^{-4}$	330	357
α_3	5468	$<0,04$	—	76,5	α_{11}	5180	$9\cdot10^{-4}$	180	369
α_4	5442	12,7	4,7	102,5	α_{12}	5176	$3\cdot10^{-4}$	500	372
α_x ?	5416	$\sim10^{-3}$	—	129 ?	α_{13}	5155	$7\cdot10^{-4}$	170	395
α_5	5387	1,33	21	158	α_y ?	5137	$3\cdot10^{-4}$	280	413?
α_6	5320	$1,5\cdot10^{-3}$	700	226	α_{14}	5113	$4\cdot10^{-4}$	160	437
α_y ?	5291	$1\cdot10^{-4}$	8000	256 ?	α_{15}	5099	$7\cdot10^{-4}$	70	452
α_7	5277	$5\cdot10^{-4}$	1300	270	α_{16}	5093	$3\cdot10^{-4}$	160	458
α_7	5272	$3\cdot10^{-4}$		275 ?	α_{17}	5086	$3\cdot10^{-4}$	150	464

Card 2/2

ZEDGENIDZE, G.A.; MAREY, A.N.; ARSEN'YEVA, M.A.; VORCG'YEV, Ye.I.; KAVETSKIY, R.Ye.; KOLESNIKOV, A.T.; GEDEONOV, L.I.; ZELENKOV, A.G.

Third International Conference on the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful Purposes (Geneva, 1964). Med. rad. 10 no.1:84-91 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

38158. ZELENKOV, A. P.

K statve "Usovershenstvovaniye proizvodstva pyatikorpusnykh plygov". (Po povody stat'i F. M. Kerdmana v zhurn "Sel'khozmashina", 1949, no 12). Sel'khozmashina, 1949, no. 12, s. 19-21

ZELENKOV, F.

Along the path of technical progress. Prom.koop. 13 no.8:5 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik leningradskoy arteli "Progress". (Jewelry)

ZELEN'KOV, F.D., inzh.-stroitel' (Ashkhabad)

"Pendelum" building. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.5:65 My '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Earthquakes and building)

ZELEN'KOV, Fedor Danilovich; AVANESOV, K.G., red.; ZLOBINA, M.N., red. izd-va;

[House on an earthquake shock absorber]Dom na seismoamortizatore. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskoe gos.izd-vo, 1961. 50 p. illus. diagrs. (MIRA 15:9)
(Earthquakes and building)
(Apartment houses)

ZELEN'KOV, F.D.

Protection of buildings from destruction by the shocks of seismic waves by the method of amortization. Izv. AN Turk.SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekh., khim. i geol. nauk no.2:58-63 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

ZELENKOV, G. I.

Dissertation: "Effect of the Lead Angle of Ignition and the Rigidity of Work of a Carburetor Engine on Its Wear and Tear." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Inst of Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V. M. Molotov, 7 May 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 28 Apr 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

ZELENKOV, G. I.

The Moscow Automobile and Highway Institute is 25 years old.
Avt. transp. 33 no.12 D '55. (MLRA 9:3)

1. Direktor instituta.
(Moscow--Technical education)

ARTEM'YEV, S.; BABKOV, V.; BIRULYA, A.; BOGOMOLOV, A.; BOCHIN, V.; BRILING, N.; VAKHRUSHIN, N.; VOLKOV, M.; GURARIY, M.; DADENKOV, Yu.; YEFREMOV, V.; ZELENKOV, G.; IVANOV, N.; IGOLKIN, N.; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.; LITVIN, N. MIKHAYLOV, V.; PROKOF'YEV, I.; SAUKIS'YANTS, G.; ROMANENKO, I.; STRAMENTOV, A.; FEDOROV, V.; KHACHATUROV, A. i dr.

Anatolii Pavlovich Khmel'nitskii. Avt. dor. 21 no.12:30 D '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Khmel'nitskii, Anatolii Pavlovich, 1907-1958)

ZELENKOV, Georgiy Ivanovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KRIVSHIN, Aleksandr Pavlovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; FRAYENOV, Pavel Semenovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; EKATERINSKIY, Lev Vladimirovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; VOSKRESENSKIY, N.N., red.; STEPANOV, V.M., red.izd-va; DONSKAYA, G.D., tekhn.red.

[Principles of designing repair shops and repair of road machinery] Remont dorozhnykh mashin i osnovy proektirovaniia remontnykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1961. 500 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Road machinery--Repairing)

ANDREYEV, B.V.; ARTEM'YEV, S.P.; ARKHANGEL'SKIY, V.M; AFANAS'YEV, L.L.; BABKOV, V.F.; BRONSHTEYN, L.A.; BURKOV, M.S.; BURYANOV, V.A..; VARSHAVSKIY, I.L.; VELIKANOV, D.P.; VOINOV, A.N.; VYRUBOV, D.N.; DORMIDONTOV, A.V.; D'YACHKOV, A.K.; YEFREMOV, V.V.; ZHABIN, V.M.; ZELENKOV, G.I.; KALABUKHOV, F.V.; KALISH, G.G.; KRAMARENKO, G.V.; KRASIKOV, S.M.; LAKHTIN, Yu.M.; MIKULIN, A.A.; ORLIN, A.S.; OSTROVSKIY, N.B.; OSTROVTSOV, A.N.; RUBETS, D.A.; STEPANOV, Yu.A.; STECHKIN, B.S.; KHACHATUROV, A.A.; KHOVAKH, M.S.; CHAROMSKIY, A.D.; SHARAPOV, K.A.

Nikolai Romanovich Briling; obituary. Avt.transp. 39 no.4:57 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Briling, Nikolai Romanovich, 1876-1961)

FROLOV, Petr Terent'yevich; CHUDAKOV, Konstantin Petrovich; ZELENKOV, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots., retsenzent; MALOLETKOV, Ye.K., inzh., retsenzent; YEFREMENKO, V.P., inzh., nauchnyy red.; KROMOSHCH, I.L., inzh., nauchnyy red.; GOL'DBERG, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Operation of construction equipment] Ekspluatatsiia stroitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 279 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy "Ekspluatatsiya dorozhnykh mashin" Moskovskogo avtodorozhnogo instituta (for Zelenkov). 2. Nachal'nik laboratorii ekspluatatsii stroitel'nykh mashin Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Maloletkov).

(Construction equipment)

Fizika metallov i metallovedenie

TOPIC TAGS: Ni sub 3 Al, inclusion, Cr, Ti, Mo, W, lattice constant

ABSTRACT: Following the procedure described by Guard, R. ... and ... Trans. ... Metall. Soc. AIME ... alloys of ...

L 12623-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3001609

added components produces a biphase alloy (Gamma sup prim phase and Beta phase

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut OVF (Kiev OVF Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul62 DATE ACQ: 11Jul63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 18237-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pad JD/HW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3006375 S/0126/63/016/002/0236/0240 67 66

AUTHOR: Arbuzov, M. P.; Zelenkov, I. A.

TITLE: Study of the thermal expansion of Ni_3Al with additions of a third element

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 16, no. 2, 1963, 236-240

TOPIC TAGS: Ni_3Al compound, Ni_3Al-Ta alloy, Ni_3Al-Zr alloy, Ni_3Al-V alloy, Ni_3Al-Mn alloy, Ni_3Al-Ti alloy, Ni_3Al-Cr alloy, $(Ni_3Cr)_3Al$ alloy, $Ni_3(Al-Cr)$ alloy, thermal-expansion coefficient, temperature dependence, β-phase, γ'-phase, K-state

ABSTRACT: The effect of alloying with Cr, Mn, Mo, Ta, Ti, V, W, and Zr on the coefficient of thermal expansion α of Ni_3Al compound has been studied in the 100—950C range. Alloying elements were introduced as a substitute for part of the Ni or Al. Alloys were homogenized in vacuum at 1000C for 50 hr. Test specimens were furnace-cooled or water-quenched after annealing at 1000C for 2 hr and then heated in a dilatometer at a mean rate of 2.5 C/min. Test results showed that all alloying elements except Cr decreased α at all test temperatures and that the effect of an element varied with the test temperature.

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At temperatures up to 300C, the effectiveness of the alloying elements in reducing α decreased as the value of α of the alloying elements increased, i.e., Ta, Zr, V, Mn, Ti. The nature of the change depended also on which component was replaced by the alloying element. For example, a partial substitution of Cr for Al decreased the α of the alloy, while substitution of Cr for Ni increased α, promoting formation of a second, NiAl-base β-phase. A partial substitution of W or Mo for Al in Ni Al also decreased the α of the compound. In single-phase alloys and, probably, in alloys with a low content of the second phase, the coefficient α increased linearly as the temperature increased to 600—700C except in the 480—550C range, where it decreased by about $0.4—1.0 \times 10^{-6}$ per degree. Above 600—700C, the temperature dependence of α becomes nonlinear in all alloys except those with Ta or Zr addition. In the single-phase alloys the magnitude of α and its temperature dependence remained practically the same for specimens water-quenched or furnace-cooled from 1000C. Two-phase alloys behaved differently. The typical temperature dependence of the α of a two-phase alloy is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. An increase in the α of more rapidly cooled specimens in the 850—950C range can be explained by the disordering of the β-phase, while a sharp drop in the α of quenched specimens at 400C and a subsequent increase at 550—575C are probably

L 18237-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3006375

caused by the ordering of the β-phase. A further increase in α at 650—700C and a subsequent decrease at 800C are explained by precipitation of the γ'-phase from the β-phase. The changes in α observed at 400—800C in specimens cooled at the rate of 250—300C/hr seem to be associated with the appearance and subsequent disappearance of the K-state. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut Grazhdanskogo vozdushnogo flota (Kiev Institute of the Civil Air Fleet)

SUBMITTED: 17Oct62 DATE ACQ: 27Sep63 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MA, ML NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

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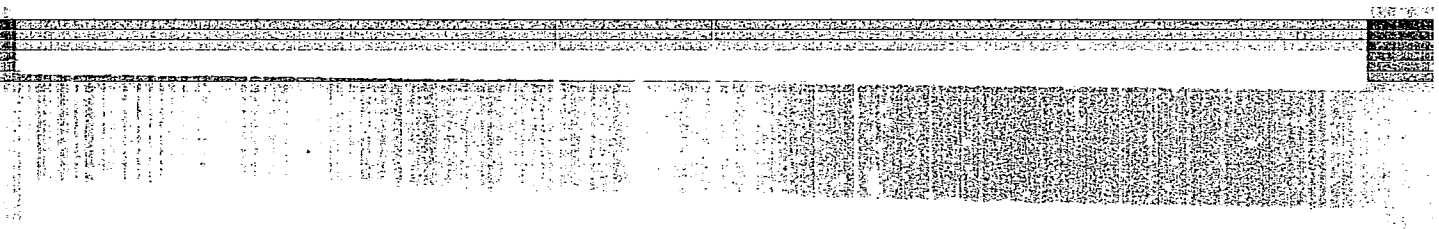

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001964230003-3"

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63 ENCL: 00

ZELENKOV, I. V.

"A New Loparite-Bearing Horizon at the Lovozero Tundras," Dok. AN, 28, No. 2, 1940. Kola Base; Mbr., Acad. Sci.; Kirovsk, c1940-.

S/138/59/000/010/010/010
A051/A029

AUTHOR: Zelenkov, N.A.

TITLE: On the Causes of Bubble-Formation During the Extrusion of the Tire Tread (From Experiences of the Omsk Tire Plant)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, No. 10, p. 61

TEXT: The new method of tread extrusion as opposed to the outdated method of calendering is discussed. The new extrusion method offers a higher output and the tread has an improved external appearance. It is pointed out, however, that the extrusion method is accompanied by an increase in heat formation as compared to the calendering method and, therefore, is more sensitive to increased moisture of the mixture. This fact excludes the possibility of mass production of treads made of high-moisture rubber mixtures. The formation of bubbles, i.e., a swelling in the rubber band of the tread when removed from the extruder, is one of the problems of this method. The volume of the bubble varies from 1 to 150 - 200 cm^3. As a result of observations at the Omskiy shinnyy zavod (Omsk Tire Plant), the main causes for bubble formation were found to be the increased moisture content in the tread rubber mixture, which results from an increase in the moisture of ma-

S/138/59/000/010/010/010
A051/A029

On the Causes of Bubble-Formation During the Extrusion of the Tire Tread (From Experiences of the Omsk Tire Plant)

terials used for the production of these mixtures. Excess moisture is mostly present in the carbon black and more rarely in the oleic acid, the latter fact being due to the storage of the carbon black in open places. A test of moisture content in the carbon black was conducted in 1955 at the Omsk Tire Plant and it was found that of 10 samples of carbon black 6 had a moisture content within the limits of the State Standard and 4 had an elevated moisture content. At the present time the storage conditions of the carbon black at the plant have been improved, although part of the raw material is still stored in the open. The author stresses the importance of building warehouses for storage purposes.

ASSOCIATION: Omskiy Shinnyy Zavod (The Omsk Tire Plant)

Card 2/2

ZELENKOV, N.N., student; TSFAS, B.S., dotsent, nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty

Some fundamental errors in dependences for calculating rivets for shear and warping. Sbor.dokl.Stud.nauch.ob-va Fak.mekh. sel'. Kuib.sel'khoz.inst. no. 1:116-125 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kuybyshevskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

L 04178-67 EWT(1)/EWP(m)

ACC NR: AP6027320 SOURCE CODE: UR/0043/66/000/002/0076/0080

AUTHOR: Zelenkov, O. S.; Yurkov, A. V.

64
63
B

ORG: none

TITLE: The effect of an abruptly expanding sonic jet on the bottom pressure

SOURCE: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 2, 1966, 76-80

TOPIC TAGS: gas jet, near sonic flow, static pressure, gas flow, axial flow, nozzle flow, diverging flow, axisymmetric flow, boundary layer flow, supersonic nozzle flow, flow analysis, flow kinetics, flow profile, flow research, flow velocity

ABSTRACT: Changes in the bottom pressure within a cylindrical nozzle due to a sonic gas jet having diameter smaller than the internal diameter of the nozzle are investigated. The internal diameter of the nozzle increases in steps toward the orfice. A sonic gas jet emerging from a nozzle into a space having a lower ambient pressure forms a complex barrel-like periodical structure before the pressure in the flow becomes equal to the ambient. The periodical parameter fluctuation ceases and the main turbulent portion of the flow starts at this point. The conditions for the particular investigation were selected such that the nozzle was shorter than the first "barrel", and the diameter of the jet within the nozzle was smaller than the smallest in-

Card 1/3 UDC: 531.601.135

ternal diameter of the nozzle. Under these conditions, a back-flow of ambient gas into the nozzle occurs at the pressure of the ambient gas. Thus a closed volume at the bottom pressure P_b is formed between the outer jet boundary and the internal wall surface of the nozzle. It was shown [1] that the relative bottom pressure $\pi_b = P_b/P_0$ is given by the following expression for the adiabatic jet expansion

$$\pi^{\frac{1}{k}}\left[1-\pi^{\frac{k-1}{k}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{k-1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\left(\frac{2}{k+1}\right)^{\frac{k+1}{2(k-1)}}\frac{F_1}{F_2},$$

where k is adiabatic index, F_1 and F_2 are the flow cross section diameters before and after expansion respectively. In the present work, the influence of this zone and the thickness of the boundary layer at the nozzle wall are considered. The displacement zone boundaries are defined by the boundary of the "ideal" portion of the flow and the region in which the flow velocity is reduced to zero. Figure 1 shows the flow profile of the axisymmetrical jet. The flow is from left to right. Gas emerges from the orfice (radius r_1) into the cylindrical volume (radius r_2). The boundary of the displacement zone is given by the broken line having the radius R and subtending angle θ; r_{2_e} is the radius of the cross section of the "ideal" portion of the flow. Defining $\lambda_{2_e} = u_{2_e}/a_*$ (where u_{2_e} is the gas velocity at the boundary of the "ideal" portion of the flow, and a_* the critical sound velocity) and $q(\lambda) = \frac{r_1^2}{r_{2_e}^2}$

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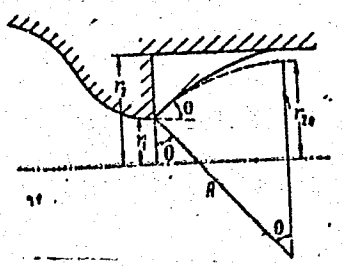

Fig. 1

π_b may be found from

$$q(\lambda) = \left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{k-1}} \lambda \left(1 - \left(\frac{k-1}{k+1}\lambda^2\right)\right)^{\frac{1}{k-1}},$$

$$\pi(\lambda) = \left(1 - \frac{k-1}{k+1}\lambda^2\right)^{\frac{k}{k-1}},$$

r_{2_e} is calculated by the method of successive approximations. The thickness of the boundary layer at the wall of the nozzle is determined from the condition of mass preservation in the cross sections before and after expansion. The experimental data was in close agreement with calculated values. In conclusion the authors express their gratitude to professor I. P. Ginzburg for his valuable advice, remarks and constant attention during the conduct of this work. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas, 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 02Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 3/3 LC

KRUTIKOV, K.T., inzh.; GARINOV, K.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; ITTENBERG, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; prinimali uchastiye: VAKHTUROV, A.N., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOLKOV, M.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KURTSMAN, L.B., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOGATYREVA, M.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZABOLOTNEVA, G.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; NOVIKOVA, V.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ALEKSEYEVA, T.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik: PETROVA, I.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEDEL'NIKOVA, A.F., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KATKOVA, T.I., inzh.; ZELENKOV, P.A., inzh.; SIDOROVA, L.N., starshiy laborant; KALASHNIKOVA, V.M., starshiy laborant; VOYEVODINA, A.Ye., starshiy tekhnik; USPENSKAYA, M.B., starshiy tekhnik; YEPIFANOV, V.K., starshiy tekhnik

[Organization of the shipping of transit cargoes on the Volga-Baltic Sea Waterway.] Organizatsiia perevozok tranzitnykh gruzov po Volgo-Baltiiskomu vodnomu puti. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 109 p. (Moscow. TSentral'nyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut ekonomiki i ekspluatatsii vodnogo transporta. Trudy, no.40).

ZELENKOV S.N.

122-3-1/30

AUTHOR: Anfimov, M.I., Zelenkov, S.N., Kutilin, N.D., and Khripunov, P.I., Engineers.

TITLE: The Design of Cast Gear Wheels (Konstruktsii litykh zubchatykh koles)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1957, No.3, pp. 3 - 12 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Recommendations found in Russian and foreign technical literature on the dimensioning of gear wheels are conflicting. A cast gear wheel is a statically-indeterminate system. Methods found in literature for calculating the stresses in elements of the gear wheel are so complex as to be rarely usable in design offices. A "unit-wheel system" is proposed, based on a wheel for a centre distance of unity. It is claimed that the proportions of such a wheel depend only on the sum of the tooth numbers and on the width factor. For any other centre distance the "unit-wheel" proportions have to be multiplied by the centre distance. Straight and helical spur gears and herringbone gears are considered, in the range of width factors between 0.2 and 0.6, total numbers of teeth between 99 and 300 and normal modules up to 24 mm. The range of cast gears extends from 500 to 2 500 mm outside diameter and up to 800 mm width. A chart shows five different designs of wheel cross-

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sections. The basic design has channel profile rim and hub cross-sections with I beam spokes. Narrow wheels or wheels of small diameter are of single I cross-section; very wide wheels have a central stiffening web at the rim. The choice of design depends on the wheel width and the wheel diameter. A table gives rough guidance. Four graphs, each for a different width factor, plotting the pitch diameter against the centre distance have a straight line for each constant total tooth number and are divided into regions for the different wheel designs. Having determined the type of design, Table 2 charts formulae for each of the dimensions in terms of the basic variables. To facilitate computation, Table 3 gives the numerical results, based on Table 2, for the unit wheel for several representative values of the total tooth number and of the width factor. A discussion with numerical comparisons given in Table 4 concludes that the results of Tables 2 and 3 based on A.I. Petrusevich [Ref.3] are subject to an insignificant variation only within the whole practical range of rim to spoke stiffness ratios. Their effect is examined by an analysis given in "Biezeno and Grammel". The main bending stresses in the rim and spokes are then computed after the development of an

 expression for the torque transmitted by the gear and the bending

The Design of Cast Gear Wheels. 122-3-1/30

resistances of the rim and spoke cross-sections. The latter are tabulated for the unit wheel in Table 5. Table 6 shows that the bending stresses so obtained are within a narrow band and thus justify the conception of the unit wheel. The practice of dimensioning the rim thickness by the tooth module alone is incorrect. A graph shows that the ratio of rim thickness to tooth module changes with the total number of teeth. The relation recommended in this paper is compared with a number of wheels manufactured by Soviet, German and U.S. plants and is shown to be more consistent than these manufactured wheels. In Table 7, the rim thickness recommendations of the present paper are compared with those of a number of other Soviet sources and standards. There are 7 illustrations, including 2 graphs, 7 tables and 9 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Uralmashzavod

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

DENISOV, Viktor Grigor'yevich; ZELENKOV, S.V., inzh., retsenzent; VOROB'YEV, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ODINTSOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SAVCHENKO, V.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ODEHOV, I.A., red.izd-va; KARPOV, I.I., tekhn. red.

[Aircraft navigation instruments] Navigatsionnoe oborudovanie letatel'nykh apparatov. Moskva, Oborongiz , 1963. 383 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Aeronautical instruments)

ZELENKOV, V.

107-57-7-43/56

AUTHOR: Zelenkov, V. (Moscow)

TITLE: A Video Receiver. Experience Exchange. (Priyemnik signalov izobrazheniya. Obmen opytom)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1957, Nr 7, p 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The receiver is designed with 4 bantam tubes: type 6ZhlP r-f amplifier, type 6ZhlP single-grid heterodyne, type 6Zh5P i-f amplifier (two tubes). Continuous-tuning coils were described in Radio, 1957, Nr 3. The receiver is mounted on a metal 270x50x50-mm strip. All circuit ratings and operating data are given in the diagram. High definition (400-450 lines) and good contrast are claimed as advantages of the receiver.

There is 1 circuit diagram and 1 Soviet reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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S/194/62/000/008/070/100
D271/D308

AUTHORS: Checha, V.A., and Zelenkov, V.E.

TITLE: Ionosphere drifts in F_2 region in Tomsk during International Geophysical Year and International Geophysical Cooperation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 8,1962, 28-29, abstract 8Zh204 (Tr. Sibirsk. fiz-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, 1960, no. 38, 23-29)

TEXT: Results are reported of observation of drift of small-scale inhomogeneities of ionization density at the ionospheric station of Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Siberian Physical and Engineering Institute) between September 1957 and February 1960. The method of scattered reception with small base (100 m) was used in the observations. Histograms of the magnitude and direction of drift velocity, depending on the time of day and on the season, are given. The scatter of drift direction is large at any hour but it is greater in daytime and in the evening. Predominant drift directions in function depend more definitely on the season. At any time

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Ionosphere drifts in F_2 region ...

of the day, great variations of the drift velocity are observed (20 - 500 m/sec.), and higher values are associated with ionospheric perturbations. Most probable values in the morning and at night are between 40 and 80 m/sec., in daytime - between 120 and 140 m/sec., and in the evening between 60 and 100 m/sec. Velocities vary widely with seasons, the most probable velocities in winter, summer and autumn being 60 - 80 m/sec., and in spring - 40 - 60 m/sec. Graphs are produced of the diurnal dependence of the North-South and East-West components of the wind velocity for each season. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

ZELENKOV, Vladimir Il'ich; SHABALIN, Nazar Nazarovich; BOYESHKO, M.F., redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Using new techniques in marshalling yards; the practices of the Berdyaush station of the Southern Urals Railroad] Ispol'zovanie novoi tekhniki na sortirovochnoi stantsii; opyt st. Berdiaush IUzhno-Ural'skoi dorogi. Moskva, Gos. transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 35 p. (MIRA 10:1)
(Railroads--Hump yards)

SHABALIN, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZELENKOV, V.I., inzhener.

Improving station technology on the basis of new equipment. Tekh. zhel.dor. 15 no.3:25-27 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta imeni I.V. Stalina.
(Railroads--Station service)

ZELENKOV, V.I., inzh.

Comparing the technical and economic efficiency of the various methods for the increase of the traffic capacity of double-track railroads. Trudy MIIT no.168:117-137 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Rukovoditel' gruppy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy laboratorii dvizheniya Moskovskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.

S/169/63/000/001/004/062
D263/D307

AUTHOR: Zelenkov, V.

TITLE: Height variations of ionospheric inhomogeneities in the F2 layer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1963, 13, abstract 1A54 (Tr. Sibirsk. fiztekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, 1960, no. 38, 80-82)

TEXT: The author studied the characteristics of the movements and inhomogeneities of the ionization in various strata of the F2 layer. Space-diverse reception was used, with a small base, for frequencies 4-10 Mc/s. The fading of the amplitudes of both magneto-ionic components reflected from two different layers in the ionosphere was recorded. The information concerning drifts referred to the regions of reflection, the true height of which was calculated assuming a parabolic form of the F2 layer. It was found that the change of the actual drift velocity with height, $\Delta V_g/\Delta h$, varied from +9.0

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D263/D307

Height variations of ...

to -14 m.sec^{-1}/km, the most probable values being -0.6 to -3.0 m. sec^{-1}/km. No clear diurnal dependence between ΔV_g and Δh was found, but from 5 to 14 hrs GMT greater values of $\Delta V_g/\Delta h$ were observed more frequently. The maximum values of this ratio were observed at ~ 170-190 km. The most probable extent of inhomogeneities ξ ~ 100-200 m, while the gradient $\Delta\xi/\Delta h$ was most often between -0.5+ -2.0 m/km. Since the average values of $\Delta V_g/\Delta h$ and $\Delta\xi/\Delta h$ are negative, it is proposed that the reflection regions determine the formation of diffraction patterns on the surface of the Earth. Information is given concerning V_c, the random variability parameter of the diffraction pattern.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

ZELENKOV, V.V.; SHMATKOVA, M.P.; MASTITSKIY, Ye.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the TTZ-Gr theodolite. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kaz GMI no.19: 109-112 '60. (MIRA 15:3)

(Theodolites)

CHECHA, V.A.; ZELENKOV, V.Ye.

Drift of irregularities in the ionosphere according to observations made at the Tomsk Ionospheric Station. Dreify i neodn. v ionosf. no.1: 50-59 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Ionosphere)

ZELENKOV, V. YE.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5335

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy komitet po provedeniyu Mezhdunarodnogo geofizicheskogo goda. V razdel programmy MGG: Ionosfera.

Dreyfy i neodnorodnosti v ionosfere (Drifts and Inhomogeneities in the Ionosphere) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 69 p. (Series: Sbornik statey, no. 1) 1,500 copies printed. Added t. p.: Drifts and Irregularities in the Ionosphere.

Resp. Ed.: S. F. Mirkotan; Ed.: A. D. Podol'skiy; Tech. Ed.: V. V. Bruzgul'.

PURPOSE: The publication is intended for geophysicists, meteorologists, and communications specialists.

COVERAGE: This collection of 6 articles presents the results of investigations of drifts and inhomogeneities in the ionosphere, according to observations made at the Ashkhabad, Moscow, Tomsk, and Khar'kov stations during the 1957-1958 period. The fact that these stations are geographically situated at different

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latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates is of importance for the comparison of observational results presented in individual articles. An English résumé accompanies each article. No personalities are mentioned. References follow the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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A005/A001

9.9842 (1041, 1046, 1060)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1961, No. 1, p. 6, # 1G39

AUTHORS: Filonenko, V. A., Checha, V. A., Zelenkov, V. Yu., Vyshlov, V. P.

TITLE: The Determination of the Horizontal Speed of Motion of Ionospheric Heterogeneities From Recordings of Fadings at Three Spaced Points

PERIODICAL: "Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te", 1959, No. 37, pp. 384-387

TEXT: Results are presented of observations of the drifts of heterogeneities in the ionosphere, which were carried out by the ionospheric laboratory of the Siberian Physicotechnical Institute in the period from September 1957 to March 1958 according to the program of the IGY. The equipment for measuring the drift rate by the method of spaced reception with small base is briefly described. The processing of the recordings was carried out in the main by the "similar fading" method. It is shown that, as a rule, the speeds in the F2-layer (100-120 m/sec) are higher than the speeds in the E-layer (80-90 m/sec). For both layers, the speeds are higher in winter than in autumn. During magnetic storms, the drift speed considerably increases, particularly sharply in the F2-layer. It is shown

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89077
S/169/61/000/001/004/011
A005/A001

The Determination of the Horizontal Speed of Motion of Ionospheric Heterogeneities From Recordings of Fadings at Three Spaced Points

that the drift speeds have regular diurnal and seasonal regularities. For the E-layer, the north component of the speed has in autumn a constant component of about 30 m/sec directed northwards, and in winter of about 40 m/sec directed southwards. The east component has in autumn a constant component of about 25 m/sec directed eastwards. For the F2-layer, the meridional component is directed northwards in autumn (about 50 m/sec), and southwards in winter (about 30 m/sec). The latitude component is directed westwards in autumn (25 m/sec), in winter it has no predominant direction. The harmonic analysis of the speeds showed that in the E-layer the 12-hours-component predominates, and in the F2-layer, fluctuations with the 24-hours period are observed besides half-diurnal fluctuations.

E. Kazimirovskiy

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

41177
S/169/62/000/009/104/120
D228/D307

3,5140

AUTHORS: Checha, V. A. and Zelenkov, V. Ye.

TITLE: Ionospheric drifts in the F2-layer at Tomsk in the IGY-IGS period

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 9, 1962, 5-6, abstract 9G38 (Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, no. 38, 1960, 23-29)

TEXT: The results of observing small-scale inhomogeneity drifts are given. The observations were carried out at Tomsk from September 1957 to February 1960 by the method of spaced small-base reception. In all, there were 3442 observations in this period, of which 971 proved to be suitable for processing by the method of similarity. Diagrams of the daily wind-speed and -direction distribution are presented. The speeds vary widely (from 20 to 500 m/sec), higher velocity values being observed during disturbances. The most likely velocities are 40 - 80 m/sec at night, 120 - 140 m/sec by day, and 60 - 100 m/sec in the evening. Histograms of seasonal wind

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Ionospheric drifts in ... S/169/62/000/009/104/120
D228/D307

variations are given. In winter there are two chief directions: south-westwards (bearing of 210 - 230°) and north-eastwards (40 - 60°). The principal direction in spring is 230 - 250°; it is 240 - 260° in summer and 230 - 250 and 40 - 70° in autumn. The most likely wind velocity values are 40 - 60 m/sec in spring and 60 - 80 m/sec for the rest of the year. Harmonic analysis of the wind components gave the following results: for spring $V_{N-S} = -44 + 40 \sin (t + 233^\circ) + 24 \sin (2t + 210^\circ)$ m/sec, $V_{E-W} = -33 + 28 \sin (t + 203^\circ) + 32 \sin (2t + 22^\circ)$ m/sec; for winter $V_{N-S} = 43 + 34 \sin (t + 343^\circ) + 18 \sin (2t + 235^\circ)$ m/sec, $V_{E-W} = 15 + 41 \sin (t + 18^\circ) + 15 \sin (2t + 253^\circ)$ m/sec. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

42799

S/194/62/000/011/042/062
D295/D308

9.9110

AUTHOR: Zelenkov, V. Ye.

TITLE: Height variations of motions of ionospheric inhomogeneities in the F_2 layer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 11, 1962, 32, abstract 11Zh197 (Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, no. 38, 1960, 80-82)

TEXT: The characteristics of ionization motion and inhomogeneities at various levels of the F_2 layer have been investigated. Space-diversity reception with a small base was used for the frequency range 4 - 10 Mc/s. The amplitude fading of both magneto-ionic components, reflected from two different layers in the ionosphere, was recorded. The data of the observations have been processed by the method of correlation analysis. The information obtained on ionospheric motions has been related to the regions of reflection of signals in the ionosphere, the true heights of which (above the earth surface)

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Height variations of ... S/194/62/000/011/042/062
D295/D308

have been calculated on the assumption of a parabolic approximation for the F_2 layer. It has been found that the variation with height of the true drift velocity V_g in the ionosphere, $\Delta V_g/\Delta h$, lies in an interval from +9.0 to -14 $m/sec^{-1}/km$ and its most probable value is comprised within -0.6 to -0.3 $m/sec^{-1}/km$. No distinct diurnal variation of $\Delta V_g/\Delta h$ has been established. However, large absolute values of $\Delta V_g/\Delta h$ have often been observed between 5 and 14 G.M.T. The value of $\Delta V_g/\Delta h$ was a maximum for approximately 170 - 190 km height. The most probable dimensions of the inhomogeneities, ξ, was 100 - 200 m, while the value of the gradient $\Delta\xi/\Delta h$ was found most often in the interval from -0.5 to -2.0 m/km. On the basis of the fact that the gradients $\Delta V_g/\Delta h$ and $\Delta\xi/\Delta h$ are mostly negative, it is concluded that the reflection region has a decisive role in determining the diffraction pattern at the earth's surface. Data on the parameter V_c, which describes the random variability of the diffraction pattern, are given. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 11531-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AM6001131 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/65/000/009/0050/0050

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 9.51.420

AUTHOR: Zelenkov, V. Ye.

TITLE: Observation of horizontal drifts in the ionosphere during the solar eclipse of 15 February 1961

REFERENCED SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 45, 1964, 234-235

TOPIC TAGS: solar eclipse, F layer, ionosphere, ionospheric inhomogeneity

TRANSLATION: The results of measurements of the drift velocities in the F_2 layer on 14, 15, 16 February 1961, made according to an overall program at the beginning of each hour, are reported. No influence of the solar eclipse on the movement, shape, and size of the ionospheric heterogeneities was observed.

SUB CODE: 03, 04

Card 1/1

UDC: 523.72:525.23

L 24310-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AR6005254 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/009/H020/H020

AUTHORS: Zelenkov, V. Ye.; Yakovets, A. F.; Kuzin, B. I.; Drobzhev, V. I. 37 B

TITLE: Measurement of collision frequency in the F2 layer 12

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 9Zh153

REF. SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 45, 1964, 236-239

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric radio wave, ionospheric physics, particle collision, F layer

ABSTRACT: The method of measuring the coefficient of reflection of radio waves from an ionosphere layer is used to determine the effective collision frequency in the F_2 layer. For measurements over the period from 18 through 25 April 1962, a value $\nu_{ef} = 0.5 - 5.5 \cdot 10^3$ sec^{-1}. It is noted that with increase in ν_{ef} the degree of turbidity of the atmosphere increases and the velocity v_0 of random motion decreases. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 04, 20

Card 1/1 HV

DROBZHEV, V.I.; ZELENKOV, V.Ye.; ZELENKOVA, I.A.

Study of the motion of an inhomogeneity in the ionosphere over Alma-Ata. Geomag. i aer. 5 no.3:581-583 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Sektor ionosfery AN Kazakhskoy SSR.

L 23134-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW
ACC NR: AP6006671 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/001/0149/0150

AUTHORS: Zelenkova, I. A.; Zelenkov, V. Ye.; Zaytsev, V. P.

ORG: Ionosphere Sector, AN KazakhSSR (Sektor ionosfery AN KazakhSSR)

TITLE: Measurements of absorption in the ionosphere by the A5 method. Apparatus. First results

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 149-150

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric absorption, radio wave, photograph/ ~~Sp-3 sonde~~

ABSTRACT: This is a report on the use of the A5 method (as proposed at the Ionosphere Conference at Nice, December 11-12, 1961) in measuring absorption of radio waves in the ionosphere. This technique involves vertical sounding with continuously varying frequency. Measurements were made at standard ionosphere-scanning stations with the vertical Sp-3 sonde. This instrument permits measurements in the frequency range from 0.5 to 20.0 megahertz with a sounding frequency of 30 hertz, duration of sounding pulse of 100 microseconds, and a power of 20 kv in the pulse. Amplitude-height-frequency characteristics were obtained. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.388.2

L 23134-66
ACC NR: AP6006671

amount of information supplied by this method proved to be much greater than that of previous methods (particularly A1). A defect of the method is the great time-consuming task of handling the experimental records. It is suggested that in the future the amplitudes of reflections at different signal frequencies be averaged by accumulation on the photographic prints. That is, allow all 60 exposures of the selected images to be made on a single frame. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

BELIKOV, Yevgeniy Fedorovich, dotsent; VORONIN, Viktor Aleksandrovich, inzh.; GLOTOV, Georgiy Fedorovich, dotsent; ZELENKOV, Yuriy Vladimirovich, inzh.; IVANOV, Leonid Fedorovich, inzh.; KORENEV, Gleb Sergeyevich, inzh. [deceased]; MASLENNIKOV, Anatoliy Stepanovich, inzh.; SIROTKIN, Mikhail Pavlovich, dotsent; ULITIN, Andrey Il'ich, inzh.; URUSOV, Nikita Yur'yevich, inzh.; FLOROVSKIY, Yuriy Sergeyevich, inzh.; SHAKHIDZHANYAN, Grand Aleksandrovich, inzh.; EGLIT, Vitaliy Ivanovich, inzh.; VASIL'YEVA, V.I., red.izd-va; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Guidebook on principles of engineering geodesy used in planning and building hydroelectric power stations] Spravochnoe rukovodstvo po inzhenerno-geodezicheskim izyskaniiam pri proektirovanii i stroitel'stve gidroelektrostantsii. Pod obshchei red. E.F.Belikova. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1960. 447 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Hydroelectric power stations) (Geodesy)

BENESOVA, O.; ZELENKOVA, A.

Quantitative determination of the activity of thrombokinase. Cesk. farm. 2 no.9:299-303 Sept 1953. (CIML 25:4)

1. Of the Control Pharmaceutical Institute in Prague.

AKSENOV, T.S., inzh.; ZELENKOVA, A.F., inzh.

Preparing reinforced concrete element on the NIISK-1A vibration rolling mill. Trudy NIIZHB no.33:226-231 '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury UkrSSR.

ZELENKOVA, B.

RASKOVA, H.; VOTAVA, Z.; ZELENKOVA, B.

Methylisothiourea as a antagonism of curare. Biol.listy 30 no.4: 251-255 15 Mr '49. (CLML 19:2)

1. Of the Pharmacological Institute, Charles University (Head -- Prof. B.Polak, M.D.).

CA

11H

Anticurare activity of methylisothioureas. H. Ratková, J. Votava, and B. Zelenková (Univ. Charles IV, Prague). *Compt. rend. soc. biol.* 143, 1354-5(1949).—Methylisothiourea strongly counteracts the action of tubocurarine and myanesin on the isolated rat diaphragm, on the gastrocnemius muscle of the anesthetized cat, and in the rabbit head drop test.

L. R. Gilson

ZELENKOVA, B.

ZELENKOVA B., RASKOVA H., VOTAVA Z.

Methylisothiourea jako antidotum kurare. [Methylisothiourea as a antagonism of curare] Biol. Listy 30:4 15 Mar 49 p. 251-5.

1. Of the Pharmacological Institute, Charles University (Head — Prof. B. Polak, M.D.).

CIML 19, 2, Aug 50

ZEJFNKOVA, Drahomira, inz.

Activities of the wood industry regional committees in the second quarter of 1964. Drevo 19 no.7:272 Jl '64.

ZELENKOVA, Drahomira, inz.

Activity of the Central Committee of the Wood Industry Section of the Czecho[illegible] Scientific and Technological Society in 1964. Drevo 20 no. 1:33-34 Ja '65.

the energy of the scattered waves. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

DROBZHEV, V.I.; ZELENKOV, V.Ye.; ZELENKOVA, I.A.

Study of the motion of an inhomogeneity in the ionosphere over Alma-Ata. Geomag. i aer. 5 no.3:581-583 My-Je '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Sektor ionosfery AN Kazakhskoy SSR.

L 23134-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW
ACC NR: AP6006671 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/001/0149/0150

AUTHORS: Zelenkova, I. A.; Zelenkov, V. Ye.; Zaytsev, V. P.

ORG: Ionosphere Sector, AN KazakhSSR (Sektor ionosfery AN KazakhSSR)

TITLE: Measurements of absorption in the ionosphere by the A5 method. Apparatus. First results

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 149-150

TOPIC TAGS: ionospheric absorption, radio wave, photograph/ ~~Sp-3 sonde~~

ABSTRACT: This is a report on the use of the A5 method (as proposed at the Ionosphere Conference at Nice, December 11-12, 1961) in measuring absorption of radio waves in the ionosphere. This technique involves vertical sounding with continuously varying frequency. Measurements were made at standard ionosphere-scanning stations with the vertical Sp-3 sonde. This instrument permits measurements in the frequency range from 0.5 to 20.0 megahertz with a sounding frequency of 30 hertz, duration of sounding pulse of 100 microseconds, and a power of 20 kv in the pulse. Amplitude-height-frequency characteristics were obtained. The

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UDC: 550.388.2

L 23134-66
ACC NR: AP6006671

amount of information supplied by this method proved to be much greater than that of previous methods (particularly A1). A defect of the method is the great time-consuming task of handling the experimental records. It is suggested that in the future the amplitudes of reflections at different signal frequencies be averaged by accumulation on the photographic prints. That is, allow all 60 exposures of the selected images to be made on a single frame. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 10Jun65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2 PB

ZELENOV, A. I. Engr.)

"A New Method for Cold Electric Welding for the Restitution of Rejected Details of Agricultural Machines."

All-Union Conference on Problems of Designing and Products Agricultural Machines (Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po voprosam ~~konferentsiya po voprosam~~ konstruirovaniya i proizvostva sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin. Rostov-on-Don, January 1958.

Mashinostroitel', № 8, p 46, (USSR)

ZELENOV, A.N.; KAMENETSKAYA, D.S., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk

Effect of inert gas pressure in furnaces on the content of gases in metals. Probl.metalloved.i fiz.met. no.6:187-190 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Gases in metals)
(Metallurgical furnaces--Protective atmospheres)

SCHUCK, O.; CHOLINSKY, K.; MARKOVA, Z.; Laboratorni spoluprace: ZLOCHOVA, A.; ZELENKOVA, I.; BAMBASOVA, Z.

Excretion of osmotically active cells in the course of maximum water diuresis in man. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.46:1265-1270 13 N '64.

1. Vyzkumny ustav experimentalni terapie v Praze, (reditel prof. dr. O. Smahel, DrSc.) a Interni katedra Ustavu pro doskolovani lekaru v Praze (vedouci prof. dr. O. Smahel, DrSc.).

BOGORODITSKIY, N.P.; ZELENKOVA, I.Ye.; PROKHVATILOV, V.G.; FRIDBERG, I.D.

Oxygen compounds of titanium. Dokl.AN SSSR 104 no.4:543-545 '55.
Dokl.AN SSSR 104 no.4:543-545 O '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Predstavleno akademikom A.F.Ioffe.
(Titanium compounds) (Oxides)

MARSAL, K.; KOHOUT, J.; ZELENKOVA, J.; ZIKA

Neuro-psychiatric reactivity of petients after gynecological surgery and in puerperae as menifested by galvanic skin reflexes. Cesk. gyn. 27 [41] no.6/7:502-510 Ag '62.

1. Gyn.-por. odd. OUNZ Pribram, predn. dr. K. Marsal Anesteziol. odd. OUNZ Pribram, predn. dr. J. Zelenkova.

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(GYNECOLOGY) (SURGERY OPERATIVE)

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Immunoadaptive stage in rats in relation to normal heterologous cells. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 48 no.11:90-92 N '59.

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1. Iz otdeleniya eksperimental'noy biologii i genetiki Biologicheskogo instituta AN Chekhoslovakii (Praga) i kafedry biologii meditsinskogo fakul'teta universiteta imeni Komenskogo (Koshitsy). Predstavlena deystvitel&nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(ALLERGY exper.)
(ERYTHROCYTES)

ZIKA, Miloslav; ZELENKOVA, Jirina; KRAL, Jan

Effect of potentiated medication on the course of labor. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.44:1310-1315 2 N '62.

1. Gynekologickeporodnicke oddeleni OUNZ v Pribrami, prednosta MUDr. Karel Marsal.

(NATURAL CHILDBIRTH) (BARBITURATES) (ANTIHISTAMINICS) (ERGOT ALKALOIDS, HYDROGENATED) (LABOR)

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Use of Coons' technic of fluorescent antibodies in rapid diagnosis of streptococcal infections. Cesk. Epidem. 11 no.3:145-149 My '62.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.

(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS diag) (ANTIBODIES)